

Reserves have been set aside for the various bands of Indians throughout the Dominion, and the Indians located thereon are under the supervision of the local agents of the Department. The activities of the Department, as guardian of the Indians, include the control of Indian education, health, etc., the development of agriculture and other pursuits among them, the administration of their funds and legal transactions, and the general supervision of their welfare.

The educational work of the Department is now very extensive. A total of 321 Indian schools are in operation, comprising 250 day, 55 boarding and 16 industrial schools.

The local administration of the Indian bands on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion is conducted through the Department's agencies, of which there are in all 114. The number of bands included in an agency varies from one to more than thirty. The staff of an agency usually includes various officers in addition to the agent, such as medical officer, clerk, farm instructor, field matron, constable, stockman, etc., according to the special requirements of the agency in question. The work of the agencies is supervised by the Department's inspectors, each inspector having charge of a certain number of agencies. Expenditures upon destitute Indians are made by the Dominion Government, either from public funds or from the tribal funds of the Indians.

The Indian Act provides for the enfranchisement of Indians. When an Indian is enfranchised he ceases to be an Indian under the law, and acquires the full status of citizenship. In the older provinces, where the Indians have been longer in contact with civilization, many are becoming enfranchised. Great discretion, however, is exercised by the Government in administering this problem, as Indians who become enfranchised lose the special protection attached to their wardship, so that it is necessary to guard against premature enfranchisement.

**Treaties.**—In the older eastern provinces, the history of the Indians has been one of slow development with that of the community. In western Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, the situation has been different. There the rapid spread of civilization made it necessary to take prompt and effective measures to protect the moral claims of the Indians, which are recognized by the Government. Accordingly, treaties were entered into with the Indians, whereby the latter ceded to the Crown their aboriginal title and interest in the country. In consideration of such cession, the Crown agreed to set aside adequate reserves, make cash grants, provide per capita annuities, give assistance in agriculture, stock raising, hunting, trapping, etc., as particular circumstances might require, provide education for the Indian children, and otherwise safeguard the Indians' interests. These treaties have been made from time to time as occasion arose, and as new territories were opened up. The last treaty to be made, Treaty No. 11, was effected in the summer of 1921, and covered the Mackenzie River district, where it was necessary to protect the Indian interests, owing to the oil rush and consequent rapid settlement of the country. No treaty has been made with the Indians of British Columbia, but their welfare has received no less attention from the Government on that account.

**Government Expenditure.**—On March 31, 1922, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which a year earlier had amounted to \$11,458,661, had declined to \$11,402,577. The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were as follows:—voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Department, \$2,756,245; annuities by statute, \$191,834.

On the same date the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools was